ANSWER

To the severall

PETITIONS

Of late exhibited to the High Court of

PARLIAMENT,

And to his Excellency the Lord Generall

CROMWELL,

By the poor Husband-men, Farmers, and Tenants in severall Counties of *England*, for the taking away of Tithes, paid to Priests and Impropriators.

The Second Impression with Additions.

LONDON,
Printed for *J. M.* and *J. A.* at the Bell in St. *Pauls* Church-yard. 1652.

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An Answer to the severall Petitions of late exhibited to the High Court of Parliament, And to his Excellency the Lord Generall Cromwell, *by the poor Husbandmen, Farmers, and Tenants in severall Counties of* England, *for the taking away of Tithes paid to Priests and Impropriators.*

IT is manifest to all that have searched Records, either in the Ecclesiasticall or Temporall Courts, or have read the Chronicles of this Nation, that tithes of Corn and Grain were paid to the Clergy in the times of the *Saxons*; As also that the tithes of more than the third part of all the Parishes in *England*, were, before the Conquest, and within a few ages after, given, and appropriated to Monasteries and other Religious houses, who quietly enjoyed them till their dissolution by K. *Henry* the eighth, who aswell by the severall Grants made unto him by the Heads of the said religious houses, as also by an Act of Parliament holden in 31. year of his reign (to which all the Commons in *England* consented) had all the Manors, Lands, Tithes and Hereditaments belonging to the said Religious houses (being for the

moſt part the faireſt and richeſt in *England*) granted and veſted in the ſaid King and his heirs for ever.

Which King, being thereof ſo lawfully ſeized, He by his ſeverall letters Patents under the great Seal of *England*, in conſideration of monies paid him, tenths & tenures by Knights ſervice reſerved, and for rewards for ſervice, and other valuable conſiderations, did diſperſe the Sites of the ſaid Monaſteries, &c. their Manors, Lands, and tithes, &c. amongſt the Nobility, the Gentry, and others his Subjects, well neer of all degrees and p[illegible]

All which Patentees, their heirs and aſſigns, have from that time to this preſent, quietly enjoyed the ſame without diſpute, the infortunate Impropriators of tithes excepted, who notwithſtanding their more than 100. years quiet poſſeſſion, ſeverall Deſcents caſt, Fines levied, Recoveries ſuffered, and thoſe upon valuable conſiderations: And beſides the former act of Parliament, and one other excellent Law made in the 21th. year of K. *James*, called the Statute of *Limitations*, made for the quieting and ſetling of mens Eſtates; yet by the clamorous importunities of the Petitioners, their titles to their inheritances have bin blaſted, their tithes ill payd, and which is worſe by many

denied

denied to be payd, though the High Court of Parliament have made several Acts and Ordinances for the due payment thereof: And this the Petitioners and others of their party have attempted to do, without proposing any recompence or due satisfaction to be given to the Impropriators in lieu thereof.

Now how unjust and unconscionable their endeavours and attempts have ben herein, shall evedently appear to the understanding of the poor tenants and farmers themselves who are Petitioners, by the reasons and Arguments plainly expressed in the Articles following, viz.

1. FIrst, many Impropriations are in the hands of such persons as have faithfully served this Common-wealth, with their persons and estates, in the late troubles; And now if the Petitioners might obtain their desires, the Common-wealth whom they have served, shall deprive them of their estates and livelihoods.

2. The Parliament have had by way of sequestration, the Revenues of many Impropriations, the owners whereof have lately compounded for their Delinquencies: And now that the Delinquents have paid the Fines imposed upon them for

their delinquencies, and soe forth their pardons, or by the Act of Oblivion have their offences remitted, they shall (those excepted who gave to the State their Impropriations in lieu of their Fines) be now punished in a far higher degree than by a review, even to the loss of the inheritance it self.

3. Many Widdows have tithes for their Joyntures, which their Parents did purchase for them, with Mariage portions; and Orphans, tithes assigned for the raising of their portions; and younger Sons have Annuities issuing out of tithes granted unto them during their lives, and little or nothing else to maintain them.

4. Others have tithes extended for just debts due unto them; others have tithes mortgaged unto them for mony lent, and the mortgagers stand bound, by Statues or Recognizances, or in penall Bonds, to pay the monies borrowed at the dayes limited: In such cases the Mortgagers shall not only lose the tithes mortgaged, but the bounds for collaterall security being layd upon them, they shall (unless they have other estates) become stark beggars, and perhaps starve in prison.

5. Others have built fair houses, out-houses and barnes upon the Rectories, and have held their tithes instead of demeans for their provisions, which tithes being taken from them, their losses

(over

(over and above their tithes) in their buildings will be of considerable value.

K. Henry the 8th. to engage all degrees of men and societies in the sharing of the lands belonging to the Religious houses, and of the Rectories to them lately appropriated, did (amongst other things) by way of exchange, give to divers of the Colleges in both the Universities, a great number of Impropriations; and the Colleges in the lieu of them gave to the King, fair Manors, Farmes and Lands of the like yearly value, which had bin given unto them by the Founders and Benefactors to the said Colleges. Now if the tithes be taken away from those Colleges, then in all justice and equity the Colleges ought to have all their Manors and Lands restored back again unto them, which in every exchange, is tacitly imply'd; and though the mutuall assurances between the King and the Colleges were not in form of law made by way of exchange, yet the considerations appear to be so, both in the Kings letters Patents, and also in the Grants made by the Colleges to the King. Therefore in all equity, restitution or satisfaction ought to be given unto them, otherwise those Colleges must in part be dissolved.

7. As the Colledges shall lose their Impropriations, so their Farmers thereof shall lose their leases which they have purchased for Fines in hand paid for one and twenty years, or for three lives, and also all hopes of renewing their Leases hereafter, which they and their predecessors have injoyed from time to time, at such constant Rates set to be payed for Fines at the renewing of their Leases, as such College leases have bin usually sold for one third part more than Leases held of private persons.

The Petitioners by that which hath been already declared may easily discern, that there will be many sufferers and sad losers, if tithes impropriate shall be taken away. In the next place it shall be discovered, who they are that shall be the Gayners, when all Lands are tithe-free.

THe Petitions exhibited are in the behalf of the poor Husband-men and Tenants. Alas poor men! they shall have the least share of the profits of *tithes*, if their Petitions should be granted. For,

1. First, a great and considerable part of all the Manors and best Farmes in *England*, and also of petit Farmes, and parcells of land, have been bought and sold within this thirty years last past. The severall purchasers whereof, have not paid one

penny

penny for the *tithes* therof. For the *tithes* being an inheritance ſeparate and diſtinct from the land, was not in the power of the Vendors to ſell, nor intended by the Purchaſers to be bought. Now it is contrary to all juſtice and equity, that a purchaſer ſhould have the profit of that he neither bought nor paid for.

2. The purchaſers of Manors and Farmes, for the moſt part have been rich Merchants, wealthy Citizens, great Practicers in the Law, Officers in the Court of juſtice, and other monied men; all theſe, or the moſt of theſe, do let out their purchaſed lands to Farmers at improoved rents, which Farmers, when all lands are made *tith-free*, ſhall pay to their landlords the Purchaſers, Rents as well for the value of the *tithes*, as they ſhall for the arable land they hire of them, either by ſetting the land at a higher rate in regard it is *tith-free*, or els a Fine or Income ſhal be paid in reſpect had therto. However, the rich Purchaſers, when their lands ſhal be *tith-free*, will in one way or other make their profit of them. And thus the *tithes* ſhall be taken away from the Impropriators, the rightfull owners of them, and given to the rich purchaſers who have no need of them, nor right unto them. Thus upon the whole matter, whereas there was but one

Impropriator in a Parish, now there will be (if the Petitioners may obtain their desires) in effect, as many Impropriators as Purchasers.

3. The like may be said of Noblemen, of principall Gentlemen, and of all others, who having many Manors and good Farmes in severall Counties, have their place of residence but in one County, and do let out to Farm the Sites of their Manors and the Demeans thereof, which commonly in Country Villages do amount to the third or fourth part of the Revenue of the whole Parish, and in many Parishes well neer all the Farmes are theirs; these great men, their lands being made *tith-free*, shall have their Estates improoved to their hands with the ruin of many poor Gentlemen and Freeholders, who have little else but *tithes* to maintain them and their families.

4. And in like manner also, such Tenants as have Estates for lives in their Farmes and do upon every change of a life renew their Leases (as generally they do in the West part of *England*, and in divers Counties elsewhere) all which Tenants for lives shall make Fines to their Lords, as well for the profits of the *tithes* of the Farmes they hold, as for the Farmes themselves: So that however the Farmers may have some petty benefit, or rather con-

veniencie by the hiring of their Farmes in outward appearance *tithe free*, yet the maine profits will redound to the Landlords, unless the Farmers can procure, that no Landlord whatsoever shall let his arable lands, together with the *tithes* thereof, at above a certain rent *per annum* for every acre: which was in effect one of the Articles which *Wa. Tiler* & his rabble demanded of King *Richard* the second.

5. It hath been propounded by some, that Orphans and such as have no other estate but *tithes*, shall have some moderate satisfaction in money, and by others, that the Impropriators shall have 8. or 10. years purchase for their *tithes*. Let such consider, that this is in effect to take from the Subjects their inheritance against their wills for half the value thereof. Such forget that golden rule, *of doing as they would be done unto*. In case the Impropriators titles were defective, it were a work of Charity to favour the widdows and the fatherless; but if their titles be good and legall (which none yet have questioned) and that the rich mans right and title is the same with the Orphans, then the one ought to have the benefit of the law (which is the subjects birth-right) as well as the other.

6. And as to a generall sale to be made of *tithes* at a set rate of so many years purchase, many difficulties

ficulties and matters considerable will arise thereabout. For as some Manors or Farmes in some Counties, are as well worth 20. years purchase, as some others elsewhere are worth 15. So in like maner of *tithes*, whether the inhabitants be industrious to till the Earth, whether good or bad husbands, whether Sea-sand, Lyme, Marle, or other Compost may be easily procured to manure the land, whether the Inhabitants be able owners, or poor Farmers, whether the soil be fertile or barren, whether lying in the inclosed Counties, or in the Champains, *&c.* these and the like will raise or abate the sale of *tithes*.

7. Now concerning those that are to be the sellers, First by an Act of Parliament made *Anno* 13. *Eliza.* If the Masters and the Fellows of Colleges do alien their Lands or *tithes*, such Grants are void, nor can they consent to do it without an horrible breach of trust, and if they shall be sold for half the value, then must the Colleges (as before was observed) be in part, and some of the greatest of them be well-neer dissolved. Some of the Impropriators have their Estates so fettered by their fathers, or by themselves upon their marriages, with Entailes called perpetuities, that they have no power to dock them, but by composition

with

with them in remainder, they being in little better condition than tenants for lives. Others are simply tenants for lives, others for years; How shal the monys upon such sales be divided between the particular tenants, and them in remainder or reversion? others have mortgaged their *tithes*, others, and not a few, have their estates in the hands of Trustees, which trusts cannot be discharged but by the chargeable Decrees in Chancery. Shall Orphans have their portions, and Creditors their debts abated? Shall the annuities of younger brothers be in part extinct? Or shall all the loss fall upon those poor Gent. and Freeholders who have the inheritance of the *tithes* in reversion, and none or little present profit?

8. Difficulties will also arise about the persons that are to Purchase; for, where there is one Parishioner that hath spare mony to buy his *tithes*, there are four that are in debt, few of those (well advised) will purchase, because he that buyes land at ten years purchase, runs about the Country to borrow mony, payes brokage and interest, and the charges of assurance by mortgage to secure either the lender or his sureties, and the payment of taxes (besides the loss of time and anguish of mind) may put his Gains in his eyes and see never

the worse. Particular Tenants, and they in reversion, will hardly joyn in the purchase; and who shall undertake for them that are in their minorities? As the most part of them will want monies to buy, so others will have no will to buy; shall an Impropriator be compelled to sell the faireſt and beſt portions of his Tithes and at under-rates, to thoſe that will buy, and to keep the remain in his hands? That were to adde another prejudice to the Impropriator, who beſides other inconvenience ſhall be well-neer at as great a charge to inne ſuch parcels of ſcattered Tithes, as formerly he was to inne the whole. But if ſtrangers ſhall be admitted to buy the Tithes of thoſe lands, which the owners are not able, or not willing to buy, then it will follow, that there muſt be Landlords and Tenants, and in effect as many, or more Impropriators, than are at this preſent. Laſtly, who ſhall determine the yearly value of the Tithes to be ſold? if the anti-tithemongers ſet the value, the purchace no doubt will be under ten years.

9. Some of the Petitioners, and namely thoſe in the Eaſt-Riding in *York*-ſhire, pray to have the payment of Tithes aboliſhed, becauſe they were at the firſt given for the advancement of Popery,

and

and for the maintenance of superstitious and idle persons. For the like reason the Petitioners may (in case they have good success in this Petition) pray that all the Sites of the Monasteries, and of all other the Religious houses in *England*, dissolved by K. *Hen.* 8. may, together with all their Manors, Granges, Farms and Lands (which amounted to the value of 161100 l. *per annum*, of old Rents, and are worth at this day at improved Rents, two millions of pounds *per annum*) be taken from the present owners, because they were at the first given for the maintenance of idle Monks and Chanting Cannons, who depended upon the Popes, and were but the Kings half Subjects; And bestowed upon the Petitioners, because they are poor men, and take great pains for their livings.

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The Petitioners are alike grieved with the Miniſters of the Goſpell for their maintenance by tithes, As they are with Impropriators, all muſt be taken away from them, being an eaſy matter, ſay they, to order a more honorable maintenance for them. But in what way they declare not. We ſhall not ſay any thing concerning the Miniſters divine right to tithes; Nor of the conveniencie thereof for their maintenance. We ſhall proceed in the ſame wayes as before, and ſhew to the Petitioners their miſtakes in the Clergies Revenue; And in their own expectations.

1. ALL that which before hath bin declared, concerning the taking away of Tithes from the Impropriators, and giving them to great Landed-men, rich men, and to purchaſors, wilbe the ſame to the Miniſters of the Goſpell, who ſhall have the Rents and profits of their Tithes taken from them, and put into the purſes of rich Land-lords, But with more diſadvantage to the Miniſter than to the Impropriator, becauſe of the Miniſters conſtant pains in Preaching, His care of the ſouls under his charge, with the other duties incident to his calling. For which our Anceſtors in former times held their Miniſters ſo worthy of Tithes, and were ſo conſciencious in the due payment of them, That they uſually gave their Miniſters a Legacie for Tithes forgotten to be paid; And Mortuaries were paid

paid to the parochiall Ministers for the same cause.

2. It was in the times of Popery, one of the just grievances which the Commons had against the Monasteries, &c. That they received the Rents of the tithes, and yet lived 100. miles off, and for that many Rectories were appropriated to Religious houses beyond the Seas, who gave no relief nor assistance to the Parishes whence they received the profits, nor scarce took notice of them; whereas the Ministers of the Gospell are resident upon their Cures, and doe spend the Revenues thereof amongst their Parishioners; They set the able poor on work, and relieve the impotent according to their abilities.

3. If the Minister doe let his tithes to the Parishioners (as many of them doe, and more would upon even tearms) then the Petitioners, the Farmers, have as much privilege from their Ministers, as they can expect from their rich Landlords, after such time as all Lands are made tithe-free. But if the Minister doe keep his tithes in his own hands, then are they a magazin or store-house for all the poor people in the Parish. For there the poor man hath straw for his bed, for his Cow, and to heat his Oven, and grist-corn upon

must, till he have earned money to pay for it; Thither also the petty Husband-man, the Badger, the Waggonier, and the Carter that lives by doing Works and Carriages for other men, resort for Chaff for their horses, which is a commoditie hard to be gotten in those Counties where use is made of it; And there they have for their money horse-corn ready at hand. But where the Farmers doe inne their own tithes, together with their Crops, they will not part with any of those commodities unless in a small proportion to the labourers that depend upon them.

4. Whereas the Petitioners pretend that the Impropriators and the Ministers doe not pay Assessements answerable to the profits they receive, herein the Petitioners are much mistaken. For it is a known truth, that all the Judges in the Courts at *Westminster* about *Anno* 1635. did resolve it, That tithes were not to be assessed at the tenth part of the Assessement laid upon the Parish, because that way was incertain and unequall; therefore they resolved, that 100 l. *per annum* in Tithes, ought to be equally taxed with 100 l. Lands *per annum*, And the High Court of Parliament, *Anno* 1649. did enact, That all Assessements from thenceforth should be by the pound rate: But as

for the stock upon the Land, that was ordered to be taxed by it self, which lawfull favour hath not in many places bin allowed neither to the Impropriator, nor to the Minister, because that Farmes, and the stocks upon them, are in most places taxed undividedly together.

5. The Minister is equally taxed (in most places) for one hundred pound *tithes per annum*, with a forrain Land-lord, who receives one hundred pounds Rent *per annum* of his Farmer in the same Parish, which is not just: For, the Land-lord is at liberty to live where he pleaseth, and to follow any calling he best liketh, without any deduction of his Rents, save for taxes; Whereas the Minister is tyed upon great penaltie to Residence, and in case of sickness, or of just cause of absence, must at his charges see the Cure served, whereof respect ought to be had in all Assessements laid upon the Clergy. Thus it is plain, tithes are not under-taxed, but rather over-taxed.

6. The Petitioners doe farther pretend, That they doe pay to the Tithe-mongers, the third or fourth part of their whole estates. Herein though the Petitioners tell the truth in part, yet they conceal the whole truth. For howsoever it is generally true, that if threescore acres of arable Land

be let to Farm for threescore nobles *per annum*, That then the tithe thereof is worth twenty nobles *per annum*, during the time the threescore acres are wholy employed in tillage, not otherwise. But as the whole Revenue of a Parish doth not consist in arable Lands, so the same arable is not alwaies plowed, and it may with confidence be affirmed, That the Clergy who receive the tithes of Corn and Grain, together with the small tithes, have hardly throughout *England* the tenth part of all the Rents and profits of the Lands in their severall Parishes; if some of them receive more than the tenth, others doe receive much less. For in all those Parishes, where the richest pastures doe lye in severall, and are employed in the feeding of fat Oxen, as also in less fertile pastures, where the profits are raised by the breeding up of horses and store-cattle, nothing considerable is paid thereout unto the Minister.

And where the pastures are stocked with fat Sheep, or with Cows for Dayries, the tenth of the rent of such Pastures, is the most that can be expected from a Forrainer, but less from a Parishioner, who also pays no tithes for all the pastures his plow-horses and Oxen for draught do eat up; nor for the Leyes and pastures which the flocks

of

of sheep do graze upon, which are folded to manure the arable lands: Besides the Parishioners do commonly blow away all the tithes due for firewood with a smoak penny. And the owners of usuall or coppice Woods in many places doe not pay the tenth; and not a few doe let their Underwoods and Springs of woods grow till they be above twenty years growth, purposely to defraud the Minister of his tithe. And generally in all places the spires or young timber trees which are fallen, together with the under-wood (which are a considerable part of the owners profit) yield nothing to the Minister. Adde hereto that of late years much barren ground, formerly employed in tillage, is converted to Warren for Conies (and indeed can no wayes be better improved for the benefit of the Common-wealth and the owners profit.) And as for Forrests, Chases, Parks for Deer, vast moores, great wasts and Commons, (and under correction the commonable Fens also, till of late drained and in hand to be drained conteining 400000. acres) As they yield not much to the common good, so least of all to the Rector-minister. Furthermore, many Manors and Granges in *England* antiently were, and so continue to this day, totally exempted from

the payment of tithes, by Grants, Privileges and preſcriptions, and not Farmes only, but whole Pariſhes doe preſcribe *de modo decimandi*, by which the miniſter doth hardly receive the fortieth part in lieu of his tithe, in many places much leſs. Farther,

7. To inſtance, that the Miniſter hath but the tenth. There have, upon complaints made in Chancery, where Towns have been depopulated and converted to paſture, Decrees made in that Court, That the Miniſter ſhould have in lieu of his tithes, the tenth acre in the Pariſh, to hold in ſeveraltie, and to be laid neer adjoyning to the Parſonage houſe, or in ſome other convenient places to the Miniſters content. In which way of exchange the Miniſter was no loſer (though the Common-wealth be, by ſuch Converſions accompanied with depopulations.) And the cauſe why the Miniſters loſt nothing by ſuch conditions, was, becauſe before that time, about one fourth or fifth part of all the lands in the Pariſhes, were paſture grounds held in ſeveralty, or elſe were meadow and paſture grounds lying in the Common-fields, in the bottoms or low places thereof, and in heidons, and in large drifts for cattle, and in the Commons and waſtes of the manor, which were com-

communible all the year; In all which the minister-rector, before the Conversions, had little or no considerable profit, which by the severalties for all the year were improoved.

8. And whereas the Petitioners pretend much slavery by the Statute made *anno* 2 *Edw.*6. for the setting forth of *tithes*, and also by the Ordinances made this Parliament for the due payments thereof, It is well known, that there were constitutions made in the Reign of King *Edw.* the Confessor; As also, in the Reign of King *Edw.* first, injoyning the payment both of prediall and personall tithes. And it is a known truth, that for one action which hath for these seven years last past, been commenced against any person for foul tithing, there have bin ten actions brought against those who have refused to set forth their tithes, openly denying to pay the same, aswell to the Minister, as to the Impropriator; Therefore they have just cause humbly to Petition the high Court of Parliament, that they would be pleased to adde costs of Sute to the dammages given by that Statute, because affected Juries will give as little in Dammage as may be; As also that all sales made by the owners of Corn and Grain upon the ground, to unknown persons, to the intent

tent to defraud the Impropriators and Ministers of their tithes, and all such like covenous and feigned devices, may be made void, and the Contrivers of them punished according to their deserts. And because that Statute doth concern prediall tithes only, therefore that some good Law might be made in the behalf of poor Vicars, for the recovery of small tithes, which if the Vicar insist upon to have according to the value, he is clamoured to be contentious; if he accept what is given, his tithes are converted to Almes; And wofull is the condition of those Ministers whose maintenance depends upon the benevolence of the people, as also of those Parishes who want fit maintenance for their Ministers.

9. There are in *England* and in *Wales* nine thousand seven hundred and twenty five Parishes, and although the one half of those Rectories were not appropriated as to the number of them, yet certainly as to the yearly values, the Ministers at this day have not the one half of the profits of the tithes of corn and grain, because (except the Church of *Cleve* in the vale of *Evesham*, and some few others) the tithes of all the richest and largest Parishes were appropriated. And if it be farther considered, that not only

many

many of the greatest of them, but also of the middle sort have, by sales, by partitions, and by other means been divided, and come into several hands; then it may be easily demonstrated, that (besides the Patrons losses of their rights of inheritance in the presentations of fit Ministers to their Churches) above the yearly Revenue of one million of pounds at improoved Rates, and the Estates of more than ten thousand Families are deeply concerned in this great mutation by the Petitioners intended.

10. If all Lands shalbe made tithe-free, Then Parks, Pastures, Sheep-walks, and Underwoods (the nurseries of timber) wilbe converted to tillage. Besides, when all Lands are tith-free, then both Owners and Farmers will force their arable Lands with all sorts of Manure. Adde hereto, that above ten thousand Acres of Fen grounds late gained, are (to the honor of the undertakers) at this present sowen with Wheat. By these means it will come to pass, that in seasonable years, there wilbe so great a plenty of all sorts of grain, as the prices wilbe brought to low rates, which wilbe more prejudiciall to the owners and Farmers of tillage, than the payment of tithes. For if the best Wheat be not worth five shillings the bushell in

all markets within forty miles of *London*, and that the prices of all other sorts of grain be not in that proportion, Then the Husband-men, whether they be owners or Farmers, cannot undergoe the hazards of their Crops, provide for their families, pay their Rents and their Taxes, their labourers and servants wages, Smiths bils, and provide Plow-boat, Cart-boat and all other Boats, together with many other unavoidable expences incident to the Husband-mans calling; which if they shall not be able to doe, Then the Commonwealth aswell as particular persons will suffer thereby. For Tillage must be upheld, and upheld it cannot be, unless that Husband-men have due recompence for their labours, hazards and charges.

If the maintenance by Tithes shalbe taken away from the Clergie (as the Petitioners pray to have it) and that the Impropriators shall injoy their Tithes, till some way may be found out to give them due satisfaction, Then it will deserve the highest consideration to foresee and provide against the great inconveniences which (it is humbly conceived) will happen, when the one half of *England* shall be tithe-free, and the other half titheable. For when as such Parishes in all Counties

Counties shall adjoyn each to other, Then beſides the generall diſcontent, that ſuch a privilege ſhould be granted to the one half of the people, and the other half excluded, It will produce a ſuddain and ſtrange alteration in the valews of Lands both in the purchaſes, and in the yearly Rents, in the raiſing of ſome, and abating of o-thers, which before were of equall valews. There-fore,

11. For the cauſes and reaſons above recited, the Petitioners have, with too much boldneſs, importuned the High Court of Parliament, and His Excellencie the Lord Generall, after the ex-pence of ſo much blood and treaſure, for the liber-ty of the Subjects Perſons, and Proprietie in their Eſtates, to petition for the taking away of the In-heritance, and the Freehold Eſtates (for every In-cumbent hath a freehold Eſtate in his tithes) from ſo many thouſands of good Subjects, without propounding due and full recompence or ſatiſ-faction to be given unto them for the ſame.

FINIS.